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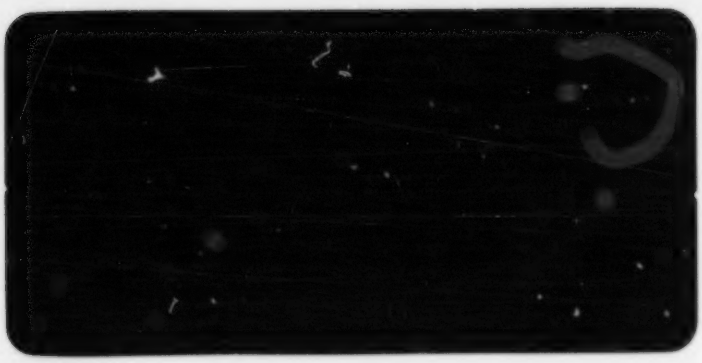

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L'INFORMATIQUE DANS LES PARLEMENTS

No 42

Novembre 1991

Bibliographie sélective et annotée

Par

Joëlle Desjardins
Bibliothécaire

Dépôt légal
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I - CANADA

1. Angers, Jacques ; Ross, Esther. ***Le parlementaire québécois et l'informatique.*** [S.l.]: Ducros, Meilleur, Roy et associés; Québec: Bureau central de l'informatique, 1984. 7 f. A11 A8 A31/A54.

   Comment l'informatique aide les parlementaires à jouer leur rôle de législateur, contrôleur et intermédiaire.

2. Angers, Jacques ; Ross, Esther. ***Plan directeur informatique.*** [S.l.]: Ducros, Meilleur, Roy et associés, 1984. 3 vol.

   Étape 2: architecture des données et des systèmes.

   Étape 3: plan d'action.

   "Par la préparation d'un plan directeur, l'Assemblée nationale du Québec vise à définir une politique en matière de gestion de l'information, qui tienne compte de sa mission et de son mode de fonctionnement particuliers; à déterminer les domaines d'application et les priorités de mise en oeuvre; à établir un plan d'action délimitant les responsabilités et l'échéancier de réalisation; et à mettre en place un mécanisme de suivi et d'actualisation des orientations et du plan d'action découlant de ce premier plan directeur global."

3. Brannan, Peter. ***"Computerization of Ontario Hansard Reporting Service".*** *Canadian Parliamentary Review*, vol. 6, Spring 1983. P. 12-15.

   Avantages et désavantages de l'informatisation des débats; description du système choisi.

4. Desramaux, R.J. ; Griffith, Mary Anne. ***"The Canadian Parliament's automated information system - An update".*** *The Parliamentarian*, vol. 69, no 2, April 1988. P. 87-90.

   Cet aperçu du projet OASIS est divisé en 6 sections: Office management capabilities; Tuned in to instant

information; Specialized and personalized information; Electronic paperwork; Computerizing House precedents and practices; Basis for the future.

5. Ellis, J.R. ***"Information technology and the Canadian House of Commons".*** *Parliamentarian*, vol. 67, no 3, July 1986. P. 93-95.

   Description du système OASIS. Avantages et applications.

6. Marleau, Robert. ***"Le réseau OASIS".*** *Parlements et francophonie*, no 67, 2e trimestre 1987. P. 74-77.

   "Instrument privilégié d'information, le réseau OASIS est le système bureautique mis à la disposition des parlementaires canadiens. M. Robert Marleau nous présente les services fournis par ce réseau et les principaux aspects techniques qui le caractérisent."

7. Mulholland, Judith A. ***The design and development of a Members' Office Support/Networking System for the Ontario Legislative Assembly: prospects and perils.*** Ottawa: Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, 1988. 4 microfiches. (Thèses canadiennes sur microfiche, 43525). Thèse, Master of Arts, York University, 1986.

   "The purpose of this study is to chronicle the process involved in designing and developing a Members' Office Support/Networking system in the Ontario Legislative Assembly. To this end, we have focussed on a Pilot Project that was set up to determine the requirements and specifications for full-scale implementation."

8. O'Brien, Audrey ; Desramaux, Robert. ***"The Canadian Parliament's automated information systems".*** *Government Information Quarterly*, vol. 8, no 3, 1991. P. 309-312.

   "For a number of years Members and staff of the Canadian House of Commons, the Senate, and the Library of Parliament have had access to a broad range of office automation technologies, the backbone of which is an integrated voice, video and data communications system called

the OASIS Network. This article describes the services available through the OASIS Network as well as a number of other office automation applications and management information systems which have been developed. Of particular note among the latter is a procedural database used by House staff for procedural research."

9. Stiles, William G. ***"Les micro-ordinateurs à la Bibliothèque du Parlement".*** *Revue parlementaire canadienne*, vol. 8, no 1, printemps 1985. P. 4-6.

   Raisons du choix de micro-ordinateurs par la Bibliothèque; avantages et inconvénients; historique.

10. Terry, John. ***Data bases for legislators.*** Ottawa: Library of Parliament, 1983. P. v. B1983 063.

    "The following report suggests some of the uses which legislators could make of electronic and computer technology. The suggestions assume the availability of sophisticated communications technology and skilled operating personnel. They will be of use to nations which have, or will require, well-developed legislative facilities, skilled labour markets, and advanced technological industries. The ideas below also draw heavily on developments in the North American parliamentary context, though most of them are readily applicable elsewhere.

    The survey of current and potential information services which follows includes a description of potentially useful on-line information (including legislative, statistical, and other data), and also information requiring data manipulation."

II - ÉTATS-UNIS

11. Abramson, Jeffrey B. ; Arterton, F. Christopher ; Orren, Gary R. ***"Communications technology and governance".*** *The electronic commonwealth: the impact of new media technologies on democratic politics.* New York: Basic Books, 1988. P. 122-163.

Voir en particulier Government-to-citizen contacts, p. 137-148 et Intragovernment communications, p. 148-156.

12. Arieff, Irwin B. ***"Computers and direct mail are being married on the Hill to keep incumbents in office".*** *Congressional Quarterly Weekley Report*, vol. 37, no 29, July 21, 1979. P. 1445-1452.

"Congress has made some effort at regulating the new computer technology available to incumbents to prevent office-holders from having an unfair advantage over challengers, but success has been limited and appears to be receding rather than advancing. About one-third of current members of the Senate use official funds and sophisticated direct mail techniques to promote their re-election."

13. Becker, Louise Giovane. ***"Legislative and judicial information systems".*** *Bulletin of tne American Society for Information Science*, vol. 9, no 3, February 1983. P. 20-22.

"A review of the systems in place in the United States."

14. Blakely, Steve. ***"Computers alter way Congress does business".*** *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, vol. 43, July 13, 1985. P. 1379-1382.

"While computers may never alter the basic political nature of Congress, they have made some fundamental changes in how the institution does its work: writing the federal budget, watching over executive agencies, dealing with special interest-groups and constituants back home."

15. Burnham, David. ***"Congress's computer subsidy".*** *New York Times Magazine*, November 2, 1980. P. 96-101.

"Federally financed computers, franking privileges and public funds for direct-mail experts have given an edge to members of Congress seeking re-election."

16. Chartrand, Robert Lee. ***"Computer technology on Capitol Hill: origins and opportunities".*** Annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science, 49th, Chicago, Illinois, 1986. *ASIS '86: Proceedings of the 49th ASIS annual meeting.* Medford, N.J.: Learned information Inc., 1986. P. 48-55. 029.7 A512.

"This is an overview of salient developments involving the application of advanced information technology on Capitol Hill, set forth within a context of an ever-changing society and those concomitant adjustments in priorities, processes, and protocols which have been judged necessary by the Congress in an era of redefinition."

17. Chartrand, Robert Lee. ***"Information technology in the legislative process: 1976-1985".*** *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology,* vol. 21, 1986. P. 203-239.

"The author studies the roles that information science and technology have fulfilled in the congressional environment, as set forth in the writings of this period."

18. Chartrand, Robert Lee ; Bortnick Jane ; Price, James R. ***The legislator as user of information technology.*** Washington: Library of Congress, 1986. 95 p. En commande.

"The development of improved information support services for Congress has involved the significant employment of modern technologies - computer, telecommunications, microform, audio, and video - for providing relevant, reliable information in a timely manner. This report traces the introduction and expansion of these systems, illustrates current automated information activities, and highlights the role played by information technology within the congressional environment."

19. Dove, Robert B. ***"The computerization of the Office of Senate Parliamentarian".*** *Law/Technology,* vol. 17, 4th Quarter 1984. P. 3-16.

Description du système LEGIS. Applications pratiques dans la banque des règles de procédure du Sénat.

20. États-Unis. House. Committee on House Administration. ***Contemporary congressional use of information technology.*** Washington: GPO, 1987. 117 p. CIS H422-1 1988.

"Report examining the role of computers and advanced information retrieval systems and technologies in the operations of the Senate, the House of Representatives, CBO, CRS, OTA, GAO and GPO."

21. États-Unis. House. Committee on House Administration. ***Oversight into the operation of the House information systems.*** Washington: GPO, 1987. 110 p. CIS H421-1.

"Overview of HIS (House information systems) computer and telecommunication services and equipment; explanation of HIS computer capabilities and usage; details of HIS communications services users and their requirements; review of plans to improve current communications services."

22. États-Unis. House. Committee on House Administration. Policy Group on Information and Computers. ***Electronic voting system for the U.S. House of Representatives.*** Washington: GPO, 1982. 14 p. CIS H422-2.

"Revised user guide to electronic voting equipment in House chamber. Explains the design concept, operation, and use of the system and its components."

23. États-Unis. House. Committee on House Administration. Policy Group on Information and Computers. ***The legislative information and status system for the United States House of Representatives.*** Washington: GPO, 1979. 41 p. CIS H422-4.

"Computerized system for the collection, formation and maintenance of key information relating to each public bill before Congress."

24. États-Unis. Office of Technology Assessment. ***Congressional applications of information technology.*** Washington: GPO, 1985. 86 p. CIS J952-46 1986.

"Report examining congressional use of information technology and implications of technology applications for legislative functions. Identifies and evaluates congressional information technology pilot projects and examines selected technology applications, including use of electronic mail, inter-branch information sharing and the congressional oversight function, and televising of congressional proceedings."

25. États-Unis. Office of Technology Assesment. ***State legislature use of information technology in oversight.*** Washington: GPO, 1985. 76 p. CIS J952-44 1986.

"Report reviewing progress of State legislatures in application of information technology to oversight of executive functions."

26. États-Unis. Senate. Committee on Rules and Administration. ***Hearings on the use of computer and communications systems in the U.S. Senate.*** Washington: GPO, 1982. 130 p. CIS S681-1 1983.

"Hearing to examine application of automated information processing and telecommunications systems to Senate offices. Statements and discussion: Benefits and examples of computerized office information and communications systems; Summary of possible computer applications to meet Senate office requirements."

27. États-Unis. Senate. Committee on Rules and Administration. ***Pilot test of office automation equipment in the offices of United States senators.*** Washington: GPO, 1983. CIS S682-3.

"Report summarizing results of a pilot test of microcomputers for office automation capabilities in 12 Senate offices."

28. Fowlie, Lea. ***"House Information Systems online services: Today and tomorrow".*** *Government Information Quarterly*, vol. 8, no 3, 1991. P. 285-291.

"House Information Systems (H.I.S.) serves as the data processing arm for the U.S. House of Representatives. Since 1971, H.I.S. has developed and supported a variety of computer systems and services designed to assist the work of the House."

29. Frantzich, Stephen E. ***"Communications and Congress".*** *The communications revolution in politics.* New York: Academy of political science, 1982. P. 88-101. 320.973 A168. 34,4.

"Computers entered congressional offices for three basic purposes. Word-processing capabilities allowed offices more efficiently and creatively to manage their incoming communications. As a bibliographic research tool, the computer linked members and their staffs with the growing number of commmercial and inhouse data bases, bringing to Congress timely, presorted, and more complete information on emerging policy problems and potential options. As a repository for primary data, the computer allowed Congress to analyze everything from the current status of legislation to policy-outcome projections."

30. Frantzich, Stephen E. ***"Computerized information technology in the U.S. House of Representatives".*** *Legislative Studies Quarterly,* vol. 4, no 2, May 1979. P. 255-280.

"With the introduction of computerized information technology, the U.S. House of Representatives has started into motion a process which will not only increase the efficiency of information handling, but also have profound impact on the distribution of power and public policy choices. The process of technological innovation has been deeply affected by the goals of individual House members and the unique character of the institution. While individual members have focused their use of information technology on communications activities and other more political tasks, available options for improving legislative information are beginning to have an impact. Congress is unlikely to ever be the same again."

31. Frantzich, Stephen E. ***Computers in Congress: the politics of information.*** Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1982. 285 p.

"This book examines the introduction and utilization of computers in Congress. Drawing on interview, quantitative data, and previous litterature, Frantzich artfully sketches many pictures of Congress wading through the process of computerization. The book contains an extensive, thought-provoking body of qualitative research that provides a captivating look at Congress as it adapts to and assimilates computer technology."

32. Frantzich, Stephen E. ***"Technological innovation among members of the House of Representatives".*** *Polity*, vol. 12, no 2, Winter 1979. P. 333-348.

"This note is concerned with the willingness of individual members of the United States House of Representatives to employ computers for improving their efficiency and effectiveness. I shall treat the individual congressman as the unit of analysis and assume that the decision to take advantage of computer technology was his rather than that of his staff. I shall attempt to determine whether theories of innovativeness developed in relation to other realms of human activity apply to an elite group of political activists."

33. Goldberg, Jeffrey A. ***"Computer usage in the House".*** *The House at work.* Austin: University of Texas Press, 1981. P. 275-291. 328.73072 H842.

"In each instance where a computer application has been implemented within the House, it is necessary to view the system first in terms of the original benefits for which it was designed and then to see if the intended benefits were realized in the actual implementation of the system. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, one should examine the unintended or unanticipated consequences of the implementation of a system, since these will be an important part of the impact that system has on the operation of the institution as a whole."

34. Griffith, Jeffrey C. ***"The development of information technology in the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress".*** *Government Information Quarterly*, vol. 8, no 3, 1991. P. 293-307.

"The Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress provides a wide range of information support activities to Congress. CRS' product must be timely, objective, and useful to the congressional audience. Increasingly CRS makes use of a variety of information technologies for quickly accessing information, performing analyses, producing copies, preparing reports, and distributing its products and services. These information systems are critical to the performance of CRS' mission in today's environment. CRS continues to explore the potential of new technological developments for improving its information services to Congress."

35. ***"Information technology and congressional oversight".*** United States. Office of Technology Assessment. *Federal Government information technology: management, security, and congressional oversight.* Washington: GPO, 1986. P. 161-172. Y3 T22/2:2 F31/2.

"The Office of Technology Assessment identified significant unrealized opportunities for congressional use of information technology in conducting oversight, and an apparent lack of clear strategy for such use. Four specific opportunities identified by OTA include: 1) direct access by congressional committees and staff to agency electronic files and databases, 2) use of computer-based modeling and decision support. 3) video and computer-conferencing to augment committee and staff oversight activities, and 4) electronic tracking of agency and executive actions."

36. ***"Information technology for Congress".*** *Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science*, vol. 13, no 3, February-March 1987. P. 11-26. (no spécial).

Série de onze articles: Information technology for Congress; The implications of congressional computerization; A member's view of a changing Congress; Congress' evolving information network; How Congress entered the computer information age; Information technology in the

U.S. Senate; Information technology in the U.S. House of Representatives; Congressional Budget Office information resources; Information systems designed for information users; What rank has Congress in the information war? Advanced communications for Congress.

37. Kauffman, S. Blair. ***"Automated legislative information systems: a new tool for legal research?"*** *Law Library Journal*, vol. 76, no 2, Spring 1983. P. 233-263.

"This article traces the development of automated legislative information systems, particularly statutory search and retrieval systems and bill status systems, and compares the legislative systems to currently available commercial systems. Because systems and policies vary between jurisdictions, the article treats several legislative systems in more detail, comparing some jurisdictions that have permitted outside user access to jurisdictions with more restrictive policies. Finally, the article proposes some solutions to the access and dissemination issues."

38. ***Legal and legislative information processing.*** Westport, Ct: Greenwood Press, 1980. 299 p. 347.3000285 L496.

Sept articles traitent de l'informatique parlementaire: The quiet revolution of information technology in Congress; Information technology for Congress: a proven potential; Changing information needs of Congress; An overview of state legislative information processing; Legislative data processing: Florida; A comprehensive computer-assisted legislative program: Virginia; A legislative information system: Washington.

39. Martinez, Jo. ***"Letting the public in on the process".*** *State Legislatures*, vol. 15, no 8, September 1989. P. 24-27.

"Just the touch of a key can provide access to statutes, bill status and reams of other information. Some states are making it available to interested citizens, often for a fee."

40. Meenan, Thomas G. ; Wyman, Charles R. ***"Information systems in the United States Senate: an overview of current and projected applications".*** *Government Information Quarterly*, vol. 8, no 3, 1991. P. 273-283.

"United States Senators and their staff members have access to far-reaching computerized information systems supplied by the Senate infrastructure, by other government sources, and by commercial information suppliers. While the specific application of these assets varies considerably among individual Senate offices, such resources contribute profoundly to the legislative process and to peripheral support functions in each Senate office. This article traces the history and current applications of online information resources in offices of the United States Senate; it focuses specifically on the use of information systems directly accessible to Senators and their staff members within Senate offices. The U.S. Senate Computer Center, which prepared and submitted the article, provides a wide range of automated information services supporting the legislative, administrative, and constituent service functions of the U.S. Senate."

41. ***"Michigan Senate first with state-of-the-art computer system".*** *State Legislatures*, vol. 16, no 6, July 1990. P. 10.

Description du système et de ses possibilités.

42. Miewald, Robert D. ; Mueller, Keith J. ***"The use of information technology in oversight by State legislatures".*** *State and Local Government Review*, vol. 19, no 1, Winter 1987. P. 22-28.

"Information technology should be helpful to state legislators in accomplishing their oversight function-holding administrative agencies accountable for their actions. The potential for computerization of records, and data bases is tremendous. What has been the reality? This study of 30 states shows that computers have not yet been extensively used in direct oversight activities. Their use is prevalent in constituency services and budget preparation, but not in evaluating program

outcomes, reviewing rules and regulations, or in monitoring federal grants-in-aid."

43. Miller, Tim. ***"Computer mail and the congressman"***. *Washington Post Magazine*, June 23, 1985. P. 12-15.

"What the Founding Fathers did not anticipate when they scrawled out the franking privilege was how the computer would multiply the ability of legislators to send mail."

44. Newkirk, M. Glenn. ***"Trends in state legislative information technology"***. *Government Information Quarterly*, vol. 8, no 3, 1991. P. 259-271.

"A decade ago state legislatures were only beginning to develop information systems capabilities. However, since then there have been dramatic changes in the scope, size, and structure of legislative information technologies. Discussions with legislative information technology directors and a review of literature point to five trends that are indicative of this maturation: the emergence of multi-vendor computing in the legislatures; the development of labor issues relating to information technology; the demise of the non-end user; the quest for legislative access to executive branch data systems; and the interest for public access to legislative data systems. These trends and others point to state legislatures as prime examples of governmental information industries."

45. Paterson, Andrea. ***"Automating the state legislatures"***. *State Legislatures*, vol. 11, no 5, May 1985. P. 9-16.

"The tools of future legislatures are being shaped by today's legislatures. Does automation promise a future of electronic work stations instead of desks, of elaborate video-teleconferences instead of stand-up-and-be-counted public hearings, of voice-activated voting boxes that render floor sessions obsolete?"

46. Segal, Edward. ***"Computerizing Congress"***. *PC World*, vol. 3, no 11, November 1985. P. 145-151.

"Congress has turned to PCs to channel a rising tide of mail and keep track of an increasingly complex bureaucracy."

47. Stoyles, Robert L. ***"The unfulfilled promise: use of computers by and for legislatures".*** *Computer/Law Journal*, vol. 9, no 1, Winter 1989. P. 73-102.

L'article est divisé en cinq parties: The future of law is computers; Implementing a computer system; Computers may affect the balance of power; Management of computer systems; Basic computer functions performed by a computer in a legislative setting.

III - AUTRES PAYS

48. Ameller, Michel. ***"Le progrès technique au service du législateur: l'exemple de l'Assemblée nationale".*** *Pouvoirs*, no 30, 1984. P. 137-147.

Description des moyens informatiques mis à la disposition des parlementaires, des banques de données internes et externes auxquelles les parlementaires ont accès et de l'Office parlementaire d'évaluation des choix scientifiques et technologiques. En France.

49. Bannenberg, R.J.N. ; Alemson, Helga. ***"A computer-based information network for Australian parliamentary libraries".*** Conference of Australian Parliamentary Librarians, 5th, Canberra, 11-12 August, 1980. *Proceedings: Fifth Conference of Australian Parliamentary Librarians.* Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1981. P. 31-64. 027.594 C748 1980.

"The objects of this paper are:

(1) To demonstrate the relevance of EDP to individual parliamentary libraries by specific reference to the Queensland experience.

(2) To indicate how the adoption of compatible automated library systems would not only result in such intrinsic benefits as are outlined, but also would

make possible the creation of an information network of considerable benefit for all participants;

(3) To suggest possible avenues for the early implementation of a computer-based network."

50. Brouillet, Alain. ***"L'informatique parlementaire en France".*** *Pouvoirs*, no 25, 1983. P. 149-155.

Historique depuis 1976.

51. Englefield, Dermot. ***"How the parliamentary on-line information system at Westminster was planned".*** *Inspel*, vol. 16, no 3, 1982. P. 154-165.

"The introduction of computers in the House of Commons Library and the subsequent development of the Parliamentary On Line Information System (POLIS) is traced from its inception in 1967 to the present. Aspects of staff involvement, especially in the development of the Thesaurus and the indexing system, preparations for the computer-supported program and other problems in setting up the system are discussed, including the choice of supplier, advisory committees, and internal communications concerning the project. Finally, the indexes currently available and other by-product services of the database are elaborated."

52. Englefield, Dermot. ***"A note on computers".*** *Parliament and information: the Westminster scene.* London: Library Association, 1981. P. 78-82. 328.41 E58.

"This note on the use of computers at Westminster is in two parts. The first part covers the fairly short history of the development of the use of computers and progress towards planning their use in Parliament, exclusind the House of Commons Library. The second part is an outline of the much longer involvement that the House of Commons Library has had in the question of the application of computer techniques to its indexing methods."

53. Gibel, Claude. ***"L'évolution des moyens de travail des parlementaires".*** *Revue française de science politique*, vol. 31, no 1, février 1981. P. 211-226.

Voir en particulier la section intitulée: "L'emploi de procédés techniques nouveaux", p. 216-219. En France.

54. Grande-Bretagne. House of Commons. Select Committee on House of Commons (Services). ***Computer services for members: fourth report from the Select Committee on House of Commons (Services).*** London: HMSO, 1990. 46 p. 354.410071 G751 H842s 1989/90 4.

Members' use of information technology equipment and their future requirements; The use of computers in the Departments of the House; The provision of computer services in other countries; General conclusions; The alternative options; The preferred solution: a new broad-band cable network; Network services; The provision of equipment. Treize mémoires accompagnent le rapport.

55. Grande-Bretagne. House of Commons. Select Committee on House of Commons (Services). ***Information technology: Member's requirements.*** London: HMSO, 1984. 2 vol. 354.410071 G751 H842s 1984/85.

Vol. 1: Report.

Vol. 2: Minutes of evidence and appendices.

"The report is in two parts. Part one describes the options for designing the system containing a chapter which outlines some of the tasks information technology can perform and a chapter describing the potential lay-out of the system. Part two deals with building the system and putting it into operation, including chapters on the phases for introducing the system, the likely effect on staff requirements and how the system would be funded with an estimate of its cost."

56. Grande-Bretagne. House of Commons. Select Committee on House of Commons (Services). Computer Sub-Committee. ***Minutes of Evidence, Tuesday 8 November, 1983.*** London: HMSO, 1983. 63 p. 354.410071 G751 H842s 1983-84.

Ce document contient un rapport intitulé Survey of Members' Information Technology Needs.

"A survey was conducted through interviewing an invited sample of members and support staff. The interview was designed to identify the major areas and types of work with which a Member and his support staff are involved, and their opinions about the advances in Information Technology. The data collected fell into the following categories: Correspondence and text generation; Communications systems; Information storage and retrieval; Attitudes to, and experience of Information Technology."

57. Griffith, Jeffrey C. ***"The use of information technology in the Secretariat of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R."***. *Government Information Quarterly*, vol. 8, no 3, 1991. P. 313-321.

"The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the newly created legislative body of the Soviet Union, is struggling to become a truly independent branch of the national government, equal to its executive counterpart. Despite a lack of resources that limits each Deputy to a single staff assistant, the legislature is trying to establish, through its Secretariat, its own independent sources for information and analysis. The Secretariat hopes to use information technology to support the Supreme Soviet's need for information more effectively, but it is confronted with a number of critical barriers such as import restrictions and the lack of a hard currency. Nevertheless, the staff of the Secretariat have been creative in their use of the technology which they could acquire and are reaching out to a number of other state organizations for support while they develop their own capabilities."

58. ***"Information systems developments"***. *The Table*, vol. 54, 1986. P. 169-171.

"Developments are proceeding in three major work streams: Provision of services to Members; Determination of strategic directions for the new Parliament House (networking and related developments); Provision of support for Departmental operations." En Australie.

59. ***"Information systems developments in the Australian House of Representatives".*** *The Table*, vol. 53, 1985. P. 140-141.

"These notes cover developments in the House of Representatives, but also seek, in explaining them, to refer to the overall context within which these developments are occuring."

60. ***"Information systems: procedural developments".*** *The Table*, vol. 55, 1987. P. 256-257.

"This article outlines progress in automating activities related to the procedural or Chamber support functions of the department." En Australie.

61. Le Men, Jean-François. ***"Vers un télétravail parlementaire".*** *Projet*, no 193, mai-juin 1985. P. 79-89.

"La télématique change-t-elle la démocratie parlementaire? Pour J.-F. Le Men, le télétravail modifie déjà fortement les conditions de travail et de présence des élus." En France.

62. Menhennet, David ; Wainwright, Jane. ***"Polis in Parliament: computer-based information retrieval in the House of Commons library".*** *Journal of Documentation*, vol. 38, no 2, June 1982. P. 72-93.

"The Library provides information, documentation and research services to Members of the House of Commons. The organization of the Library and the history of POLIS (the Parliamentary On-Line Information System) are described. The system became operational in 1980, and was set up by and is operated by Scicon Computer Services Ltd. Data entry is performed by the Library's Indexing Unit. Details of the telecommunications, software,

hardware and database are given. UNIDAS retrieval software is used, and subject indexing is based on a thesaurus compiled by the Library. Most Library staff are being trained to use the retrieval facilities. Other offices of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords also have terminals linked to the system. Approved non-Parliamentary users may also subscribe to POLIS via the public-switched telephone network, Euronet or PSS. Other uses of computers by the Library are described."

63. ***Planning and design study for the information systems and information services of the Parliament.*** Canberra: Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1980. 27 p. 027.594 P712.

"Logica PTY Ltd was commissioned to examine the information systems of the Parliament (encompassing all parliamentarians, committees and departments) with a view to identifying areas where the use of information technology would be feasible and cost effective and will develop a long-range plan for the development of information systems suitable for inclusion in planning for the new Parliament House but capable of phased development commencing with facilities for meeting current information needs."

64. Siswell, Ann. ***"POLIS: the parliamentary online information system".*** *Law Librarian*, vol. 17, no 1, April 1986. P. 23-26.

L'article est divisé en quatre sections: Database content; Legislation; EEC secondary legislation; Printed indexes. En Grande-Bretagne.

65. ***The use of computers in the Swedish Parliament.*** Stockholm: Riksdagens Forvaltningskontor, 1990. 3 p. B1990 I54.

Description des composantes du système informatique suédois.

66. Vilain, Michel. ***"L'informatique parlementaire".*** *Documentaliste*, vol. 18, no 1, janvier-février 1981. P. 3-6.

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IV - ÉTUDES GÉNÉRALES ET COMPARATIVES

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